her into the servants' hall, and laid her

"Here is the key, sir. I thought it better to look the door till you came."

"Quite right," the doctor replied. "Don't let anyone up till Mr. Volkes comes. The servant said he was going for him. Ah, here is Harpur. That is right, Harpur; you had better come up with me, but I shouldn't touch anything if I were you until Mr. Volkes comes; besides, we shall be having the Chief Constable over here presently, and it is better to leave every thing as it is."

They entered the room together.

"Dear, dear, to think of it now," the constable murmured, standing awe-struck at the door, for the course of his duty was for the most part simple, and he had never hefore been face to face with a tragedy like this.

The doctor moved silently to the bed, and

leaned over the dead girl.
"Stabbed to the heart," he murmured; "death must have been instantaneous." Then he touched her arm and tried to lift it. "She has been dead hours," he said to the constable, "six or seven hours, I should say. Let us look round. The window is open, you see. Can the murderer have en-tered there?" He looked out. The wall was covered with ivy, and a massive stem grew close to the window. "Yes," he went on, "an active man could have climbed that. See, there are some leaves on the that. See, there are some leaves on the ground. I think, Harpur, your best plan will be to go down and take your station there and see that no one who comes along disturbs anything. See, this jewel-box on the table has been broken open and all the contents are gone, and I do not see her watch anywhere. Well, that is enough to do at present; we will lock this room up again until Mr. Volkes comes."

until Mr. Volkes comes." When they came down stairs, the cook again came out.
"Please, sir, will you come in here? Ruth Powlett, Miss Margaret's maid, seems very bad; it was she who first found it out, and it's naturally given her a terrible shock. She came down looking like a mad woman, then she fainted off, and she doesn't

seem to have any consciousness yet."
"Ruth Powlett! why, I have been attending her for the last three weeks. Yes, such a shock may be very serious in her case,' and the doctor went in.
"Have you any sal volatile in the house,"

he asked, after he had felt her pulse.
"There's some in the medicine chest, I think, sir, but I will soon see."

She went out and presently returned with a bottle. The doctor poured a teaspoonful into a glass and added a little water. Then he litted Ruth's head, and forced it between her lips. She gasped once or twice, and then slightly opened her eyes. "That is right, Ruth," the doctor said cheeringly, "try and rouse yourself, child.

You remember me, don't you?" Ruth opened her eyes and looked up.
"That's right, child. I mustn't have you on my hands again, you know. Ruth looked round with a puzzled air, then a sharp look of pain crossed her face.
"I know Ruth" said the deater. "I know Ruth," said the doctor

"I know Ruth," said the doctor, sooth-ingly; "it is terrible for everyone, but least terrible for your poor young mistress; she passed away painlessly, and went at once from life into death, Everyone loved her, you know; it may be that God has spared r much unhappiness." Ruth burst into a paroxysm of crying; the

doctor nodded to the old servant.

"That's what I wanted," he whispered,
"she will be better after this; get a cup of
hot tea for her, or beef tea will be better
still if you have any, make her drink it and then leave her for a time. I will see her

Immediately the doctor left him, Reginald Carne wrote a telegram to the Chief Constable of the county, and dispatched a servant with orders to gallop as fast as he could to the station and send it off. Mr. Volkes, the magistrate, arrived half an hour later, terribly shocked by the news

he had heard. He at once set about mak-ing inquiries, and heard what the doctor and constable had to say. No one else had been in the room except the old cook, Mr.

Carne, and the poor girl's own maid.
"It would be useless for you to question
the girl to-day, Volkes. She is utterly
prostrate with the shock, but I have no
doubt that she will be able to give her evidence at the inquest. So far as I can see there does not seem to be the slightest clew.

doubt that she will be able to give her evidence at the inquest. So far as I can see there does not seem to be the slightest clew. Apparently some villian who knows something about the house has climbed through the window, stabbed her, and made off with her jewelry."

"It is a hideous business," the magistrate said; "there has not been such a startling crime committed in the county in all my experience. And to think that Margaret Carne should be the victim, a girl everyone liked; it is terrible, terrible. What's your opinion, doctor? Some wandering tramp, I suppose?"

"I suppose so. Gertainly it can be none of the neighbors. In the first place, as you say, everyone liked her, and in the second, a crime of that sort is quite out of the way of our quiet Devonshire people. It must have been some stranger, that's evident. Yet, on the other hand, it is singular that the man should have got into her room. I don't suppose there has been a window fastened or a door locked on the ground floor for years; the idea of a burglary never occurs to anyone here, By the way, the Coroner ought to be informed at once. I will speak to Carne about it; if we do it at once he will have time to send over this once he will have time to send over this once he will have time to send over this evening and summon a jury for to-morrow; the sooner it is over the better. Directly the Chief Constable arrives he will, no doubt, send round orders everywhere for ramps and suspicious persons to be arrested.

Plymouth is the place where they are most likely to get some clue; in the first place, it's the largest town in this part, and in the second, there are sure to be low shops where

her into the servants' hail, and laid her down on the mattress.—All were sobbing and crying, for Margaret Carne had been greatly leved by those around her.

In half an hour the doctor arrived.

"Is it possible the news is true?" he asked as he leaped from his gig; the faces of those around were sufficient answer. "Good heavens, what a terrible business! Tell Mr. Carne I am here."

Reginald Carne soon came down. He was evidently terribly shaken. He held out his hand in silence to the doctor.

"What does it all mean?" the latter said huskily; "it seems too horrible to be true. Can it be that your sister, whom I have known since she was a child, is dead? Murdered, too; it seems impossible."

"It does seem impossible, Doctor; but it is true. I have seen her myself," and he shuddered. "She has been stabbed to the heart."

The doctor wiped his eyes.

"Well, I must go up and see her," he said. "Poor child, poor child. No, you need not riag. I will go up by myself."

Dr. Arrowsmith had attended the family for many years, and knew perfectly well which was Margaret's room. The old cook was standing outside the door of the drawing-room.

"Here is the key, sir. I thought it better to look the door till you came." received weekly gifts of money, tea,

district?"
"It can't be no one else," Jacob Carey said, "as I can see. What do you say, Hiram Powlett? I should say no one could make a nearer guess than you can, seeing as they say it was your Ruth as first found it out."

"I haven't seen Ruth," Hiram said; "the doctor told me, as he came down, as she was quite upset with the sight, and that it would

doctor told me, as he came down, as she was quite upset with the sight, and that it would be no good my going up to see her, as she would have to keep still all day. So I can't see farther into it than another; but surely it must be some stranger."

"There was no one about here so far as you have heard, Mr. Powlett, who had any sort of grudge against this poor lady?"

"Not a soul, so far as I know," Hiram replied. "She could speak up sharp, as I have heard, could Miss Carne, to a slatternly housewife or a drunken husband; but I never heard as she made an enemy by it, though, if she had, he would have kept his tongue to himself, for there were not many here in Carnesford who would have heard a word said against Miss Carne and set quiet over it."

"No, indeed," Jacob Carey affirmed, bringing down his fist with a heavy thump on his knee. "The Squire and his sister were both well liked, and I for one would have helped duck anyone that spoke against them, in the Dare. She was the most liked, perhaps, because of her bright face and her kind words, and being so much down here among us; but the Squire is well liked, too; he is not one to laugh and talk as she was, but he is a good landlord, and will always give a quarter's rent to a man as gets behindhand for no fault of his own, and if there is any complaint about a leaky roof or any repairs that want doing, the thing is hindhand for no fault of his own, and if there is any complaint about a leaky roof or any repairs that want doing, the thing is done at once and no more talk about it. No, they have got no enemies about here as I know of, except maybe it's the poschers down at Dareport, for though the Squire don't shoot himself, he preserves strictly, and if a poscher's caught he gets sent to the quarter sessions as sure as eggs is eggs."

"Besides," the old clerk put in, "they say as Miss Carne's watch and things has been stolen; that don't look as if it was done out of revenge, do it?"

stolen; that don't look as if it was done out of revenge, do it?"

"Well, no," the detective said slowly, "but that's not always to be taken as a sign, because you see if anyone did a thing like that, out of revenge, they would naturally take away snything that lay handy, so as to make it look as if it was done for theft."

The idea was a new one to his listeners, and they smaked over it silently for some and they smoked over it silently for some

"Lord, what evil ways there are in the world," Reuben Claphurst said at last. "Wickedness without end. Now what do you make out of this, mister? Of course these things come natural to you."

The detective shook his head. "It's too early to form an opinion yet, Mr. Claphurst; much too early. I dare say we shall put two and two together and make four presently, but at present you see we have got to learn all the facts, and you who live close ought to know more than we do, and to be able to put us on the track to begin with. You point me out a clew, and I will put their signatures to the scale ss soon as some alterations are made. They are Jones & Laughlins and Oliver Bros. & Phillips.

A conference with these firms was to have been held yesterday, and President Weihe started out to Jones & Laughlins'. During his absence a telegram was received calling him elsewhere, but when messages were sent to him at Jones & Laughlins he was not there. Secretary Martin would not say what other firms had asked for a conference, but seemed to feel very well pleased over the news received during the day.

It is as fe to say that fully one-half of the

they take up the scent.' "That's true enough," the blacksmith

"That's true enough," the biscksmith said approvingly.

"Have there been any strangers stopping in the village lately?" the detective asked.

"There have been a few stopping off and on here, or taking rooms in the village," the landlord answered; "but I don't think there has been anyone fishing on the stream for the last few days." the last few days."
"I don't mean that class; I mean

curse might stick to it. I would have everything new from top to bottom."

"Yes, I have heard of the curse on Carne's Hold," the detective said. "A man who worked with me, and comes from this part of the country told me all about it as we came over to-day. However, that has nothing to do with this case."

"It's partly the curse as that heathen woman as Sir Edgar brought home as his wife laid on the place," the old clerk said, positively; "and it will go on working as long as Carne's Hold stands. That's what I says, and I don't think as anyone else here will gainsay me."

sit's the largest town in this part, and in the second, there are sure to be low shops where a man could dispose of valuables.

In the afternoon, Captain Hendricks, the Chief Constable, arrived, and took them all in hand. In the first place he had a long private conversation with Job Harpur, who had been steadily keeping watch in the garden beneath the window, leaving him with strict orders to let no one approach the spot.

Captain Hendricks, with a sergeant who had arrived with him, made a therough search of the bedroom. Then he heard, from everyone who knew anything about the matter, with the exception of Rule Powlett, for whom the doctor said absolute quiet was necessary, all that they knew about it. Then he obtained a minute description of the missing watch and Jewesh and telegraphed it to Piymouth and Exeter. Having done this hewent out into the same of consequence of a girl falling down and hurrian andre a close search was made on the graden and telegraphed it to Piymouth and Exeter. Having done this have not out into the same of the missing watch and Jewesh and to the prawa andre a close search was made on the graden and contract the contract of the missing watch and Jewesh and had a long private conversation with Reginald Carne.

The news of Margaret Carne's murder created an excitement in Carnesford such as had never been equaled since the child, and the land of the contract of the contract

the Spanish woman's son; how about it seems to me as the curse worked a bit too." "So it did, so it did," Hiram agreed.

"So it did, so it did," Hiram agreed. "I can't gairsay you there, Jacob Carey; now you put it so, I see there is something in it, though never before have I heard of there being anything in the curse except in the family."

"Why didn't Miles Jefferies, father of one of the boys as is in the stables, get his brains kicked out by one of the old Squire's horses?"

"Why didn't Miles Jefferies, father of one of the boys as is in the stables, get his brains kicked out by one of the old Squire's horses?"

"So he did, Jacob, so he did; still, grooms does get their brains kicked out at other places beside the Hold. But there is something in what you say, and if I had thought of it before, I would never have let my Buth go up there to serve. I thought it was all for the best at the time, and you knows right enough why I sent her up there, to be away from that George Forrester; still, I might have sent her somewhere else, and I would have done it if I had thought of what you are saying now. Sure enough no good has come of it. I can't hold that that fall of hers had aught to do with the curse of the Carnes, but this last affair, which seems to me worse for her than the first, sure enough comes from the curse."

"Who is this George Forrester, if you don't mind my asking the question?" the detective said. "You see it's my business to find out about people."

"Oh, George hadn't nothing to do with this business," Hiram replied. "He's the son of a farmer near here, and has always been wild and a trouble to the old man, but he's gone away weeks ago. He got into a poaching scrape, and one of the keepers was hurt, and I suppose he thought he had best be out of it, for a time; anyhow he has gone, but he weren't that kind of a chap. No, there was no harm in George Forrester, not in that way; he was lazy and fonder of a glass than was good tor him, and he got into bad company down at Dareport, and that's what led him to the poaching business, I expect, because there was no call for him to go to poaching. His father's got a tidy farm, and he wanted for nothing. If he had been there he couldn't have wanted to steal Miss Carne's jewelry. He was passionate enough, I know, and many a quarrel has he had with his father, but nothing would have made me believe, even if he had been here, that old Jim Forrester's son had a hand in a black business like this; so don't you go to take such a notion as t

it. "Tain't as if he had been one of the boys of the village."

As Jacob Carey, Reuben Claphurst and the landlord each gave an assenting murmur to Hiram's words, the detective did not think it worth while to pursue the point further, for there really seemed nothing to connect this George Forrester in any way with Margaret Carne's death.

"Well," he said, taking up his hat, "I will go round to this beershop you speak of and make inquiries as to whether any tramps have been staying there. It is quite certain this young lady didn't put an end to herself. What we have got to find out is, who is the man that did it?"

(To be continued next Saturday.) (To be continued next Saturday.)

THIRTY-FIVE SIGNATURES.

The Ironworkers' Scale Getting There and Trouble Averted. Four more iron firms signed the Amal-

gamated Association scale yesterday, in-creasing the number of signers to 35. The new ones are Lindsay & McCutcheon, the Star Rolling Mill, of Allegheny; W. J. Hammond & Sons, of Second avenue; the

hat, out of revenge, they would naturally ake away anything that lay handy, so as o make it look as if it was done for theft."

The idea was a new one to his listeners, and they smoked over it silently for some ninutes.

"Lord, what evil ways there are in the world," Reuben Claphurst said at last. Wickedness without end. Now what do you make out of this mister? Of course.

Laughlins and Oliver Bros. & Phillips.

during the day.

It is safe to say that fully one-half of the large iron concerns governed by the Amalgamated scale have signed, and the others are expected to drop into line before many days.
It is stated that Dilworth, Porter & Co.,

It is stated that Dilworth, Porter & Co., the firm that has been operating a nonunion mill for about a year have paid off their men. This may have some algnificance, but no person could be found who had any information on the matter.

Singer, Nimick & Co., who are operating a non-union mill closed down for repairs, but will resume in a week.

ALL leading brands of Pennsylvania pure rye whiskies and six-year-old for \$1 00 per quart, or six quarts for \$5 00, neatly packed and shipped anywhere by Max Klein, 82 Federal st., Allegheny. Ladies' Suit Parlers.

Mohair suit. Net dresses. Stylish street costumes. India silk tea gowns. Surah tea gowns. Challis tea gowns.
PARCELS & JONES, 29 Fifth ave.

Parents, Don't Delay Having yours and the children's pictures taken before too late, at Aufrecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittaburg. Cabinets, \$1 00 per dozen. Proofs shown. No stairs to climb; use elevator. MWTSSU

Do You Want to Keep Coolf Then use plenty of Marvin's ginger-snape they act as counter-irritants and positively keep out the heat. Try them. MITS S. S. MARVIN & Co.

HENDRICKS & Co. invite your attention to their low prices; best work in the two cities; cabinets only \$1 a dozen. 68 Federal st., Allegheny.

THE HISTORIC STORM

Extraordinary Atmospheric Conditions Which Preceded It.

> CONEMAUGH VALLEY DESOLATION. The North and South Forks the Center of an Almost

UNPRECEDENTED WAR OF ELEMENTS

IWBITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The Johnstown calamity has so overshadowed all else in the public minds, that but few comprehend the extraordinary atmospheric phenomena which culminated in the storm of May 30 and 31; the prodigious rainfall accompanying it; and the wide area of country devastated by its floods. According to the observations of the best informed of country devastated by its floods. According to the observations of the best informed meteorological observers, three areas of low barometer or storm centers, one moving from the West, another from the Southwest, and still another from the Southwest, and of the Allegheny Mountains. The three united storm centers, held in check on the east by this wall of high barometric pressure, stood as if anchored above the crests of the Alleghenies, and for 36 hours discharged an amount of rainfall unprecedented in the history of this region. From the reports, which have slowly come to hand, it is considered by experts as being now quite clear that the headwaters of the north and south forks of the Conemaugh were in the center of this gigantic atmospheric disturbance, and that the phenomenal downpour of rain extended along the Alleghenies for a distance of 100 miles in either direction from this point.

If anyone will examine a good map he will notice that, although the greater part of the watershed of the 40 square miles, contiguous to these two mountain streams, drains toward the west into the Conemaugh Valley, yet, within the same area, will be found the mountain divide, from which the waters flow north into the west branch of the Susquehanna, east into the Juniata, and south into the Potomac. It is an interesting fact, to be noted in this connection, that all of these streams received floods from the storm now under consideration only less disastrous than the portion which devastated Johnstown and the Conemaugh Valley.

ENTIRELY UNPRECEDENTED. Dr. C. B. Dudley, a reliable observer at Altoona, on the eastern slope, reports the rainfall at his station as 5.33 inches. It is a meteorological rule that "the amount of condensation increases with altitude up to an elevation of about 3,500 feet." According to this rule a low estimate of the rainfall along the mountain summits would make it six inches, and it may have greatly exceeded that amount. That this is highly probable is to be inferred from the reported testimony of farmers resident along Muddy run, and the South Fork in the vicinity of the head of the reservoir.

usual vent across the railroad, leaped over the dump or fill, and piled up in a lake of

six or eight acres in extent at the railroad culvert at Benns Creek station, two miles further west, and some nine miles east of the junction of the two forks at South Fork station. Simultaneously THE EARLY MORNING PLOOD. Stony creek, which, rising in the south and flowing nosshwardly along the base of the main range or the Alleghenies, empties into the Conemaugh at Johnstown, had risen beyond all bounds, and was sweeping logbooms, houses and everything movable before its irresistable current. The combined floods from these three mountain streams submerged Johnstown in the morning of that ill-fated Friday six feet deeper than ever before known. At 4 in the afternoon the crowning calamity and event of the century came in the breaking of the South Fork Reservoir.

Meanwhile, as from a central mountain throne, Jupiter Pluvius was sending down

Meanwhile, as from a central mountain throne, Jupiter Pluvius was sending down the mountain slopes watery ruin and devastating floods toward the northeast, east and southeast. Along the west branch of the Susquehanna and its headwaters, from near Cresson, northeastwardly toward Lock Haven, the rainfall was so sudden and heavy that many lives were lost, especially in the higher mountain tributaries, and an immense destruction of property was caused in the towns of Lock Haven, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Northumberland, Sunbury and Milton. At Little Trout, run, on Big Hine creek, six men, willo were engaged in peeling hemlock bark, were found drowned in their cabin. On another little mountain stream, a party of Eastern trout fishermen report that the waters rushed down so suddenly upon them that they with difficulty saved their lives by a precipitate flight up the mountain sides.

IN THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

IN THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

at any time when heavy floods fall over this immense valley above tide.

On the western or Virginia side of the Potomac, the following tributaries unite with the latter: Goose creek, Shenandoah river, Opequan, Capon and South Branch, etc. On the Maryland side, George's creek, Will's creek, Conagocheague, Antietam, Monocacy and Seueca, with a large mumber of smaller streams, etc. The fall of the Potomac from Cumberland to tide water, in round numbers, is about 600 feet. Estimated area of square miles drained by the Potomac above tide water, approximately 13,000. At 640 acres to the square mile, the whole area drained approximates 8,320,000 square acres. At 4,840 square yards to the square acre, the whole area drained is approximately 40,268,800,000 square yards.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL. WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

all the traffic upon it and all the residents wished. To widen it would destroy nearly every house upon it and damage many o the lots to a considerable extent, thus making the widening very expensive as

making the widening very expensive as well as unnecessary. Mr. Hampton's own house would have to be torn down along with the others. He failed to see who had started the movement for widening the street, as none of the parties interested wanted it.

Mr. Bigelow was questioned concerning the street by the committee, and said that the width of the present street from Penn avenue a mile and a half east was 50 feet, excepting the two squares included in the ordinance. The object was to secure a uniform width along its entire length, and a number of the residents on the street farther up had asked for it.

Messrs. Evans, Warmcastle and Baum were appointed to investigate the matter. When the ordinance for the location of Grazter street from Fifth avenue to Frankstown avenue was taken up, Mr. Finley

the South Fork in the vicinity of the head of the reservoir.

The civil engineer, Mr. John G. Parke, states that, alarmed by the loud reports and roaring sounds which came from the head of the lake, he went in a boat to the mouth or the South Fork stream and "found the woods boiling full of water, and the stream pouring out logs, trees and other drift."

Only eight miles across the country trom this point is Lilly's station, on the P. R. R., where the first "washout" occurred early on the morning of the 31st, which compelled the railroad officials to hold "for orders" all the west-bound passenger trains at Altoons; the east bound "Limited" at South Fork station and the two sections of the east-bound day express on the fatal sidiogs at Conemaugh. At Lilly's, the swoller waters of the North Fork, unable to find their usual vent across the railroad, leaped over the dump or fill and piled up in a large of the Pince Whiskies.

When the crainance for the location of Grazier street from Fifth avenue to Frankstown avenue was taken up, Mr. Finley Torrence addressed the committee, saying that while the proposed location would make a straight street, it would run right through his property and run right through his property and run right through his property and run in three new brick houses of his, and through the houses of several other owners. He thought the moute of several other owners. He thought the case of several other owners. He thought the moute of several other owners. He thought the case of several other owners. He thoug

X. X. X. 1855, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts. \$2 00 1860, McKim's Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts. 3 00 Monogram, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts. 1 75

Extra Old Cabinet, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts. 1 50

Gibson's, 1879, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts 2 00 Gibson's Pure Rye Whisky, full Moss Export, Pure Bye Whisky, full quarts. 1288 Export, Pure Bye Whisky, full quarts. 1288 Export, Pure Bye Whisky, full quarts. 129 Export, Pure Bye Whisky, full quarts. 129 Export, Pure Bye Whisky, full quarts. 120 For sale by G. W. Schmidt, Nos. 95 and 97 Fifth ave.

FLANNEL shirts for boating, fishing, mping, etc. JAMES H. AIKEN, 100 Fifth ave.

ITISH SPORTS form the theme of tyrine Quill in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

LOOKER'S DUTCH

LOOKER'S

## COCOA.

MADE INSTANTLY

they with difficulty saved their lives by a precipitate light up the mountain sides.

IN THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

Upon the Juniata, east of Altoons, all of the bridges, some 26 in number, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad and the townships along that stream, were swept away in rapid succession. From Tyrone to the mouth of the Juniata, and thence along the Susquebanna to Harrisburg, the destruction of property was very great. The immense value of the property carried out by the Susquebanna may be inferred from the fact that the shores of Kent Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, are piled up with a mass of logs, cut lumber and other property, estimated to be worth double the assessed value of the island and its improvements.

At Leastowa, with a clear sky and a bright suchlight, the water came so suddenly, and almost without warning, that in the lower part of the town many of the inhabitants were surrounded in their houses by the rapidly rising waters, and only by the promptet assistance, and with great difficulty, were rescued from their perious position. A number of houses were swept away, but all of the immates are thought to have been rescued farther down the stream.

As showing the extraordinary character of the rainfall elewhere in the Allegheny Mountains on that fateful day, a letter published in the New York Observer is of interest: No such continuous amount of rainfall has occurred over the valley of the Potomac within the memory of man. It is generally conceded that the river rose six feet above any former flood, and the canaling from one side to the other, and a bloading application of the stream and the stre

IRONWORKER'S STORY

A Modern Tubal Cain Relates His Own Experience,

DESCRIBING A LONG SIEGE. "It was between three and four years ago," said Mr. Keough, "that exposure brought on a cold. After a while it seemed to leave me. But whether it was not entirely well, or other exposure brought on fresh colds, I don't know. At any rate my head became stopped up, my throat raw and uncomfortable and I had a continual hack-

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Estimating the rain fall from 11 A. M., May 30, to 2 o'clock A. M., May 31, 1889, or a period of 14 hours; averaging six inches at least for the whole area of territory drained, would give four and one-half cubic feet rain-fall for each square yard. Therefore the aggregate of territory drained would be 181,119,600,000 cubic feet. At 62½ pounds of water for each cubic foot, aggregates 11, 325,600,000,000 pounds. At 2,000 pounds to the ton, the aggregate would be 5,662,800,000 tons for the whole territory drained above tide by the Potomac.

Again, aggregate the whole approximate rain-fall in April and May at 24 inches, or 18 cubic feet to the 40,268,800,000 square yards drained. Total, 724, 838,400,000 cubic feet. At 62½ pounds to the ton, the aggregate is 22,651, 100,000 tons. The Sage of Rockland, the late Benjamin Hallowell, I believe, estimated the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall at 45 inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall fell during April and May, 1889. No such a combination or antecedent of rain-falls has occurred within the memory of man.

inches, and, according to his calculation, half the annual average rain-fall fell during April and May, 1889. No such a combination or antecedent of rain-falls has occurred within the memory of man.

EAST END SCHEMES

Composed by Well-Known Property Owners on Streets Interested.

John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared before the Councilmanic Committee on Surveys yesterday to protest against the widening of St. Clair street, from Penn avenue to Rural street, East End. He referred to a remonstrance signed by 25 of the 26 property holders on the street. He said the street was now 40 feet wide, which was plenty for all the traffic upon it and all the residents



Mr. John C. Keough.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE cities and sewers in cities of the second class, "approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE cities and sewers in cities of the second class, "approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE cities and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennayi.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE cities and the city of Hubble and directed to cau

A CANDID ANSWER.

t is Made in Reply to Questions Which Have Frequently B. on Asked.

Do Drs. Copeland and Blair cure all cases

Unquestionably, no. This question has frequently been asked and may as well be squarely answered.

dues not follow up his treatment regularly and systematically, they do not profess to be able to effect a cure.

They work no miracles and perform no sorceries. They cure catarrh, but it is by patient, regular, systematic and methodical, as well as skillful treatment. Those who hope to be relieved of this lingering and insidious disease in an hour, a day, or a week, need not come to them for treatment.

The fact, however, that they do cure catarrh and often in its serious and advanced stages, when the patients follow their treatment regularly and faithfully, does not lack a demonstration at this time. The crowds that daily fill their parlors will testify to this. And more than that, out of the many who have been cured and have willingly of fered their statements for publication, one has been given each week, together with the outline of the face and the name and residence. Of course, none of these have not been obscure or unknown people from another city or State. They are all restdents of Pittsburg, Allegheny or vicinity, some of them very well known, and their statements could easily be verified. Such, for instance, as the statement of Mr. William J. Adams, of Mansfield, who had had catharral and bronchial trouble for year and gained 15 pounds in six weeks under treatment; of Mr. Robert W. Huffman, 168
Jackson street, Allegheny, who passed through a similar experience; of Mr. J. G.
Frasier, 6710 Kirkwood street, Pittsburg, who gained 17 pounds in weight in less than two months, and is restored in health and strength; of Mr. Charles A. Miller, of Ohio township, whose experience was like that of Mr. Frazier, and of many others who might be mentioned.

DOCTORS

DOCTORS

66 SIXTH AVENUE.

hours-9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 EARES of the Ella, Bulletin and to Consultation, St 00. Address all mail to DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR, SEC. (6 Sixth are, Pittsburg, Pa.

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG. A N ORDINANCE—AMENDING AN ORDINANCE entitled "An ordinance authorising the opening of Railroad street from Columbia street to Thirty-third street," approved March 22, 1839, providing for the opening of the street to Thirty-first street, instead of Thirty-third street, and Twentieth street, instead of Thirty-third street, and Twentieth street, instead of Columbia street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittaburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the opening of Railroad street from Columbia street to Thirty-third street," approved March 22, 1889, which reads as follows:

"An ordinance, authorizing the opening of Railroad street from Columbia street to Thirty-third street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the

"An ordinance, authorizing the opening of Railroad street from Columbia street to Thirty-third street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pitteburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and eracted by the authority of the same, that the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and cpened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance Railroad street, from Columbia street to Thirty-third street, at widths of 30, 32, 40 and 60 feet, in accordance with plans on the in the Department of Public Works, known as plan of O'Haraville, Plan Book vol. 4, page 181, and the City District Plan.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorizing and directing Councils of cities of the second class to provide for the improvement of streets, lanes, alleys and public highways, sewers and sidewalks, requiring plans of streets, providing for the appointment of a Board of Viewers of Street Improvements, prescribing their duties, granting appeals to Councils and Court, providing for the assessment and collection of damages and benefits, authorizing the use of private property and providing for filing liens and regulating proceedings thereon, and prohibiting the use of public streets, without authority of Councils," approved the lith day of June, A. D. 1887, "shall be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows."

An ordinance authorizing the opening of Railroad street from Twentieth street to Thirty-first street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburg in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and

Railroad street from Twentieth street to Thirty-first street.

Section J—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburg in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works he and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 90 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance Railroad street from Twentieth street to Thirty-first street at widths of 30, 32, 40 and 60 feet in accordance with plans on file in the Department of Public Works known as plan of O'Haraville Plan Book, vol. 4, page 131, and the City District Plan. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE

A. D. 1899.

A. D. 1899.

A. D. 1899.

A. D. 1899.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Blair street, from Hazelwood avenue to line of property of G. C. Holliedt.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittabure, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Blair street, from Hazelwood avenue to line of property of G. C. Holliedt, at a width of 50 feet, in accordance with a plan on file to the Department of Public Works known as Hazelwood plan of streets, approved March 27,1871.

The dawages caused thereby and the bonfits to pay the some to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1889. 196-86

any of May. A. D. 1888.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Harriett street, from Winebiddle street to Rebecca street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pistaburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened, within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Harriett street, from Winebiddle street to Rebecca street, at a width of 50 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works known as Dr. A. H. Gress plan, Twentieth ward, approved May 31, 1869.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May. A. D. 1888.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE

collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 18th day of May. A. D. 1888.

D. 1888.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Aurelia street, from Shady avenue to Putnam street.

Section I—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be aureyed and opened, within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance. Aurelia street, from Shady avenue to Putnam street, at a width of 60 feet, in accordance with an ordinance locating the same, approved March 2, 1829, and a pian on file in Department of Public Works, approved by Councils November 14, 1837.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assemed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania,

entitled "An act relating to st in cities of the second class," a day of May, A. D. 1889.

day of May, A. D. 1888.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE A opening of industry street, from Amanda street to Allen street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittaburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chiefof the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance Industry street, from Amanda street to Allen street, at a winth of 30 feet, in accordance with plans on file in the Department of Public Works known as McLain and Maples plan of sub-division of Boydstown.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE

the lifth day of May, A. D. 1889. 1986.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE A opening of Broad street, from Negley avenue to Fairmont street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened, within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance. Broad street, from Negley avenue to Fairmont street, at a width of 45 feet, in accordance with a plan on 3le in the Denartment of Public Works, known as Mrs. Barbara Negley's plan of property in the Nineteenth ward, recorded in Deed Book, vol. 370, pages 56 and 57, Recorder's office, Allegheny county.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class, approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1892. 176-58

the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889. 196-66

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE A opening of Landwehr street, from Penn avenue to Marchand street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened, within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Landwehr street, from Penn avenue to Marchand street, at a width of 40 feet, in accordance with an ordinance locating the same approved March 29, 1888, and an ordinance relocating part of the same approved February 27, 1889.

The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE

sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889. 1y6-86

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on South Twenty-fifth street, from Jesephine street to the Monongabela river.

Section I—Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to advertise in accordance with the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the said city of Pittsburg Felating thereto and regulating the same, for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer 24 inches in diameter on South Twenty-fifth street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances.

The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1888.

A N ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE

accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

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